

## The State of Hispanics/Latino/as in Lucas County and its Surrounds.



January 2006

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Prepared for The City of Toledo Hispanic Affairs Commission

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## SUMMARY

The methodology for this report is based on the healthy communities model, which argues that individual health is dependent on a variety of community conditions related to economics, housing, employment, and other contextual factors. Health conditions, thus, are considered indicators of problems in these other areas.

1. Hispanics/Latino/as are a small proportion of the region's population, potentially challenging their ability to influence social policy.
2. The distribution of Hispanic/Latino/a population characteristics is similar across the counties in the region.
3. The Hispanic/Latino/a population is younger than the population in general.
4. Hispanic/Latino/a students are not achieving at the level of the population in general, though there are some exceptions worth further attention.
5. Language translation issues are becoming more important as the proportion of Spanish speakers with limited English proficiency grows.
6. Some of the most severe economic problems for Hispanics/Latino/as may be in Lucas County, where there is higher poverty, and lower median income.
7. Hispanics/Latino/as surpass African Americans economically, but remain below whites.
8. Hispanic/Latino men are over-represented in manufacturing industry jobs, and vulnerable to job loss as that sector continues to reduce jobs. Hispanic/Latina women are over-represented in lower-level service industries, making them more employable but at much lower wages.
9. Housing costs and quality for Hispanics/Latino/as appear comparable to the general population, with the possible exception of greater reports of rodent problems. Hispanics/Latino/as are less likely than the general population to be homeowners, and rate their neighborhoods as less safe.
10. Hispanics/Latino/as are more likely than the general population to carpool to work.
11. Hispanics/Latino/as have a crime rate similar to the population as a whole, with the exception of assault and aggravated assault, where they have much higher rates. This may reflect occurrences of domestic violence.
12. While there are similarities in health characteristics between Hispanics/Latino/as and the general population, they have less access to health care services such as cholesterol screening and mammograms and higher incidence of diabetes and obesity. In addition,

Hispanics/Latino/as may have lower self-perceptions of health and a higher incidence of depression.

13. The main issues that emerged from interviews from area organization and agency staff and directors focused on education, jobs, health care, power organizing, translation, immigration services, domestic violence, and housing.
14. Hispanic/Latino/a organizations are networked locally rather than regionally. Adelante appears to be the most locally networked organization.

## **EXPLANATION OF METHODS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

Because of the diversity among people who identify a Spanish-influenced heritage, this report will refer to Hispanics/Latino/as to recognize both cultural variation and gender difference. For brevity, Hispanic is used in table columns.

This report is based on a healthy communities framework. In brief, the healthy communities model is a combination of the public health and community planning models. In the healthy communities framework, health is not measured simply by the absence of illness, but by all the contextual factors that can effect health—education, economics, housing, services base, crime, and others. The definition of health, then, becomes expanded to include sustainability and overall life quality. Such a framework also emphasizes that a healthy community is developed from the ground-up, by the people most affected by the conditions.<sup>1</sup>

The data used in this report is derived from eight sources:

1. Census population data
2. Census sample data
3. State public health data
4. State education data
5. Secondary use of public health survey data
6. City of Toledo crime data
7. Secondary use of Hispanic/Latino leadership interview data
8. Original regional community and agency organization interview data

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<sup>1</sup> For more, see *The Healthy Communities Movement: Bridging the Gap between Urban Planning and Public Health*, by Vanessa K. Lund, 1999 APA National Planning Conference, <http://www.asu.edu/caed/proceedings99/LUND/LUND.HTM>

### Census Population Data

The United States Census population data is derived from the 100% data collected, theoretically, from all residents. Because of the number of undocumented people from Spanish-speaking countries, recent documented immigrants fearing the cultural climate created by Homeland Security, and the lack of Spanish proficiency among census takers, it is likely that the census 100% sample has undercounted people identifying as Hispanic/Latino/a. It is unclear whether that undercounting is consistent across all ages and circumstances. Thus, it is possible that every number reported here is low by the same proportion, making the overall findings still accurate except for consistent undercounting.

People identifying as Hispanic/Latino/a are still not considered as a distinct race in the United States Census. Consequently, there are often overlapping numbers with traditional racial categories. When Hispanics/Latino/as are compared to Anglos and African Americans, then, it is important to recognize there may be double-counting. Because the Hispanic/Latino/a population in this area is a relatively small proportion of the total population, however, that should not create difficulties of interpretation.

Census 100% data are reported for Lucas and surrounding counties in many cases.

### Census Sample Data

The United States Census collects more detailed information from a sample of the population. Here, too, there are problems of undercounting. The problems may be more severe than for the population data, as the number and complexity of questions is increased.

Because of the smaller numbers of identified Hispanics/Latino/as in counties outside of Lucas County, sample data is suppressed in many cases.

Thus, sample data in this report is only reported for Lucas County.

### State Public Health Data

Ohio Department of Health data is collected from across the state, but is difficult to access because of varying interpretation of privacy laws. In addition, its accuracy may be effected by variations in reporting from county to county. Finally, accuracy in cases other than death is dependent on an individual coming into contact with a health care professional, and thus undercounts are likely.

Due to difficulties in obtaining data, these figures are reported only for Lucas County.

### State Education Data

Ohio Department of Education data is not subject to the same kinds of errors as health data. The reporting requirements for schools are stringent and consistent. The main error

introduced comes from school administration's ability to accurately identify Hispanic/Latino/a students, which is based on self-reporting.

Proficiency test scores are reported for regional school districts plus Lucas County where there are enough students for full reporting.

### Secondary Use Of Public Health Survey Data

The *2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment* collected a wide variety of public health information on Lucas County residents. Due to the small number of respondents identifying as Hispanic/Latino/a, however, there is a wide margin of error reported for Hispanic/Latino/a respondents. This data must, then, be interpreted with extreme caution. There is some consistency between this data and Ohio Department of Health data, however, that lends confidence.

### City of Toledo Crime Data

The City of Toledo has attempted to collect more detailed crime data recently. Officers are asked to report on the race/ethnicity of both the victim and suspect. These data are subject to errors, however, based on the interpretations of police officers.

Those data are reported for Hispanics/Latino/as for 2004 in the City of Toledo.

### Secondary Use of Hispanic/Latino Leadership Interview Data

Laura Michelle Duffy interviewed Hispanic/Latino/a leaders in Toledo in 2001 to determine their perceptions of the crucial issues facing the community. A summary of her findings are reported in this report.

This data primarily focuses on Toledo

### Original Regional Community and Agency Organization Interview Data

Randy Stoecker conducted interviews with 17 of 26 organizations serving Hispanic/Latino/a organizations in Lucas and surrounding counties. Some of the organizations were community-based, while others were Anglo-led or government-based. Organizations were identified first through a list generated by the Hispanic Commission, and then added to by members of the Strategic Alliance, and by suggestions from interviewees. Two organization contacts were no longer reachable. Three organization contacts were on leave or vacation through the study period. Three others could not be reached after three attempts. One could not be scheduled for an interview within the study period. Each interview lasted approximately 20-30 minutes and asked for information on any changes in the organization's mission and activities since 2001 (given the significance and influence of the 9-11-01 attacks and subsequent Homeland Security legislation), perceptions of the most important issues facing Hispanic/Latino/a communities, and partnerships with other organizations.

These data are reported for organizations serving Lucas and surrounding counties.

## THE REPORT

### POPULATION

As Table P.1 shows, the Hispanic/Latino/a population is only a small percentage of any county in the region, ranging from just over 3% of Wood County to just under 7% of Sandusky county. Even considering the possibility of significant undercounting, the percentages remain small. Such small percentages mean that Hispanic/Latino/a leaders have to work much harder to influence policy.

County	Hispanic Population	Total Pop	% Hispanic
Fulton	2422	42084	5.76
Henry	1576	29210	5.40
Lucas	20670	455054	4.54
Ottawa	1535	40985	3.75
Sandusky	4298	61792	6.96
Wood	4033	121065	3.33

Examining the Lucas County population in more detail, we see significant growth, however, even while the county population declines. The percentage increase is from 3% of the county population in 1990 to 4% of the population in 2000, but that represents a significant population increase. It is difficult to draw conclusions about changes in any single category because of differences in reporting across the two decades. However, community organization interviews indicate that much of the increase is from new Central and South American, and Southern Mexican, immigrants.

	Lucas County, Ohio	
	1990	2000
Total Population	462,361	455,054
Hispanic origin (002-005, 200-999):	14553	20,610
Mexican (002, 210-220)	12,611	15,913
Puerto Rican (003, 261-270)	524	917
Cuban (004, 271-274)	114	235
Other Hispanic (005, 200-209, 221-260, 275-999):		
Dominican (Dominican Republic) (275-289)	58	
Central American (221-230):	27	197
Guatemalan (222)	5	





County	Female Total	Female under 18		Female 18 to 64		Female 65 and Over	
Fulton	1172	466	39.76	650	55.46	56	4.78
Henry	762	309	40.55	409	53.67	44	5.77
Lucas	10285	4304	41.85	5472	53.20	509	4.95
Ottawa	774	1037	133.98	445	57.49	66	8.53
Sandusky	2125	818	38.49	1181	55.58	126	5.93
Wood	2062	796	38.60	1180	57.23	86	4.17

Average family size across the counties ranges from 3.18 in Wood County to 3.66 in Henry County. Looking in more detail at Lucas County, we see that average Hispanic/Latino family size is larger than the general population (Table P.5) and that average age is lower (Table P.6). Youth issues may, consequently, have greater prominence than for some other population groups.

<b>Table P.5: Average Family Size (Census 100 percent data) Lucas County, Ohio 2000</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total Hispanic/Latino</b>
Average family size	3.06	3.52

<b>Table P. 6: Median Age (Census 100 percent data) Lucas County, Ohio 2000</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total Hispanic/Latino</b>
Median age	35.0	22.3

## EDUCATION

Given the youthfulness of the Hispanic/Latino/a population, one of the concerns is educational attainment. The county by county comparison of educational attainment for the over 25 population shows some variation. Sandusky County has the largest percentage of women and men not completing high school (25%). But Sandusky County's percentage for women is high, while mostly comparable to the other counties for men. Ottawa and Henry Counties have higher percentages of women high school graduates (46% and 47%, respectively), and Henry County has a higher percentage of men with high school degrees. This distinction holds up when adding the 12-Sep high school equivalency figure. In addition, proficiency test scores are also highest for the Napoleon school district, in Henry County, shown in Table E.2. On the other hand, Henry County does not show higher rates of college education in Table E.1 or high graduation rates in Table E.2, though the small numbers of Hispanic/Latino/a students prevent any solid conclusions about overall educational attainment.

**Table E.1: Hispanic Educational Attainment, Sex by County, 25 years and Over (2000 census 100 percent data)**

County	Female	K-8	%	12-Sep	%	HS Grad	%	Some College	%	Associate	%	Bachelors	%	Graduate	%
Fulton	528	91	17.23	134	25.38	153	28.98	96	18.18	37	7.01	17	3.22	0	0.00
Henry	404	78	19.31	68	16.83	191	47.28	58	14.36	7	1.73	0	0.00	2	0.50
Lucas	4652	632	13.59	816	17.54	1501	32.27	982	21.11	268	5.76	346	7.44	107	2.30
Ottawa	469	77	16.42	43	9.17	217	46.27	91	19.40	20	4.26	8	1.71	13	2.77
Sandusky	1084	271	25.00	173	15.96	384	35.42	158	14.58	57	5.26	17	1.57	24	2.21
Wood	964	111	11.51	157	16.29	322	33.40	191	19.81	66	6.85	55	5.71	62	6.43
County	Male	K-8	%	12-Sep	%	HS Grad	%	Some College	%	Associate	%	Bachelors	%	Graduate	%
Fulton	631	136	21.55	116	18.38	231	36.61	85	13.47	29	4.60	27	4.28	7	1.11
Henry	390	87	22.31	96	24.62	166	42.56	30	7.69	6	1.54	3	0.77	2	0.51
Lucas	4896	906	18.50	946	19.32	1452	29.66	898	18.34	178	3.64	311	6.35	205	4.19
Ottawa	429	104	24.24	60	13.99	139	32.40	68	15.85	37	8.62	11	2.56	10	2.33
Sandusky	991	247	24.92	168	16.95	339	34.21	187	18.87	42	4.24	5	0.50	3	0.30
Wood	913	130	14.24	188	20.59	281	30.78	207	22.67	17	1.86	47	5.15	43	4.71

Table E.2 shows wide variation in graduation rates and test scores, but consistently high attendance rates for Hispanic/Latino/a students. Test scores do not appear to be related to graduation rates, and in fact may be inversely related.

**Table E.2: Hispanic Student Ohio Proficiency Test Scores by Selected School District**

School District	Percent Proficient or above, 2003-04 (all grades combined)		Attendance Rate (percent)	Graduation Rate (percent)
	Reading	Math		
Toledo	57.5	53.1	93.6	58.0

Perrysburg	54.1	58.3	94.0	90.9
Napoleon	76.9	64.1	95.6	50.0
Fremont	53.0	47.0	94.7	65.1
Fostoria	51.5	45.2	93.0	81.0

Data from: Toledo, <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/reportcardfiles/2003-2004/DIST/044909.pdf>; Perrysburg, <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/reportcardfiles/2003-2004/DIST/045583.pdf>; Napoleon, <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/reportcardfiles/2003-2004/DIST/044438.pdf>; Fremont, <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/reportcardfiles/2003-2004/DIST/044016.pdf>; Fostoria, <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/reportcardfiles/2003-2004/DIST/043992.pdf>

Looking in more detail at Hispanic/Latino/a students compared to the population in general in Lucas County in Tables E.3 and E.4, the main observation is that educational attainment in the Hispanic/Latino/a population is not as high as in the population in general. The difference is much more pronounced among the 18-24 year old age group than among older adults. In addition, the difference is more pronounced for men than for women. Comparing Toledo Public School proficiency test results across race, we see that Hispanics/Latino/as fare slightly better than African Americans, but well below Anglo students. It is important to note, however, that recent research reports Marshall Elementary and Westfield elementary to have higher fourth grade passing scores, comparable to and exceeding whites in some cases.<sup>2</sup>

**Table E.3: Education by Sex and Age for Population over 18 (census sample data), Lucas County, 2000**

	Total male	% of age	Total female	% of age	Hispanic male	% of age	Hispanic female	% of age
<b>Total:</b>	<b>178,031</b>		<b>157,732</b>		<b>5,966</b>		<b>5,959</b>	
<b>18 to 24 years:</b>	<b>22,854</b>		<b>21,887</b>		<b>1,070</b>		<b>1,307</b>	
Less than 9th grade	466	2.04	396	1.81	83	7.76	62	4.74
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,490	19.65	5,223	23.86	447	41.78	438	33.51
High school graduate or equivalency	5,973	26.14	6,354	29.03	283	26.45	385	29.46
Some college, no degree	8,693	38.04	7,718	35.26	214	20.00	305	23.34
Associate degree	860	3.76	568	2.60	23	2.15	37	2.83
Bachelor's degree	2,206	9.65	1,461	6.68	20	1.87	75	5.74
Graduate or professional degree	166	0.73	167	0.76	0	0.00	5	0.38
<b>25 to 34 years:</b>	<b>31,757</b>		<b>30,476</b>		<b>1,501</b>		<b>1,611</b>	
Less than 9th grade	407	1.28	290	0.95	78	5.20	64	3.97
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,181	10.02	3,378	11.08	380	25.32	368	22.84
High school graduate or equivalency	8,391	26.42	9,290	30.48	566	37.71	488	30.29
Some college, no degree	8,529	26.86	7,819	25.66	232	15.46	415	25.76
Associate degree	3,287	10.35	2,223	7.29	48	3.20	150	9.31
Bachelor's degree	6,244	19.66	5,960	19.56	165	10.99	99	6.15
Graduate or professional degree	1,718	5.41	1,516	4.97	32	2.13	27	1.68
<b>35 to 44 years:</b>	<b>36,347</b>		<b>34,822</b>		<b>1,499</b>		<b>1,395</b>	
Less than 9th grade	451	1.24	564	1.62	133	8.87	76	5.45
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,546	9.76	3,870	11.11	265	17.68	211	15.13

<sup>2</sup> The Education of Hispanic/Latino Students in Toledo. October 14, 2002. Mary Ellen Edwards, Patrick McGuire, and Dagmar Morales. Urban Affairs Center, University of Toledo.

High school graduate or equivalency	11,152	30.68	12,217	35.08	472	31.49	506	36.27
Some college, no degree	8,584	23.62	7,875	22.62	360	24.02	327	23.44
Associate degree	5,098	14.03	2,709	7.78	76	5.07	90	6.45
Bachelor's degree	5,084	13.99	4,902	14.08	105	7.00	144	10.32
Graduate or professional degree	2,432	6.69	2,685	7.71	88	5.87	41	2.94
<b>45 to 64 years:</b>	<b>50,720</b>		<b>47,166</b>		<b>1,356</b>		<b>1,144</b>	
Less than 9th grade	1,335	2.63	1,627	3.45	326	24.04	205	17.92
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,890	11.61	5,342	11.33	232	17.11	147	12.85
High school graduate or equivalency	17,563	34.63	14,078	29.85	370	27.29	416	36.36
Some college, no degree	11,236	22.15	10,957	23.23	263	19.40	225	19.67
Associate degree	3,700	7.29	3,102	6.58	54	3.98	28	2.45
Bachelor's degree	6,160	12.15	6,964	14.76	41	3.02	97	8.48
Graduate or professional degree	4,836	9.53	5,096	10.80	70	5.16	26	2.27
<b>65 years and over:</b>	<b>36,353</b>		<b>23,381</b>		<b>540</b>		<b>502</b>	
Less than 9th grade	4,239	11.66	2,944	12.59	369	68.33	287	57.17
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,575	20.84	5,060	21.64	69	12.78	90	17.93
High school graduate or equivalency	14,410	39.64	6,907	29.54	44	8.15	91	18.13
Some college, no degree	5,165	14.21	4,080	17.45	43	7.96	15	2.99
Associate degree	778	2.14	303	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bachelor's degree	2,519	6.93	2,410	10.31	0	0.00	6	1.20
Graduate or professional degree	1,667	4.59	1,677	7.17	15	2.78	13	2.59

**Table E.4: Percentage of TPS students passing proficiency tests**

	White	Hispanic	Black	
Fourth grade	23%	6.2%	5.6%	
Sixth grade	30%	12%	8%	
Ninth grade	50%	28%	25%	

(The Education of Hispanic/Latino Students in Toledo. October 14, 2002. Mary Ellen Edwards, Patrick McGuire, and Dagmar Morales. Urban Affairs Center, University of Toledo.)

## LANGUAGE

Language and translation issues were mentioned in a number of the organization interviews. A number of service providers and advocates report seeing an increase in the number of people needing translation services. The need for translation services includes not only interpretation between English and Spanish, but also interpretation for an increasing number of southern Mexican immigrants speaking indigenous languages who may also not be proficient in Spanish. This need has also led to the formation of the Limited English Proficiency Task Force, organized by Patty Hernandez of the Associates for Basic Legal Equality in Toledo.

Table L.1 shows an increasing percentage of Spanish Speakers in Lucas County. It also shows an increasing percentage of adult Spanish speakers who speak English “not well” or “not at all.” This is not the case for people 65 years and older who, remember, are a very small proportion of the Hispanic/Latino/a population. The number of young Spanish speakers with limited English proficiency also appears to be declining as a percentage of the population, but undercounts in the census sample data may underestimate the need here.

<b>Table L.1: Age By Language Spoken At Home By Ability To Speak English For The Population 5 Years And Over, (census sample data), Lucas County, 2000</b>				
	1990		2000	
		%		%
5 to 17 years:	86029		88,280	
Speak only English	82167		83,225	
Speak Spanish:	1931	2.24*	2,361	2.67*
Speak English "very well"	1371		1,666	
Speak English "well"	226		390	
Speak English "not well" or "not at all"	334	17.3**	305	12.92**
18 to 64 years:	275652		276,029	
Speak only English	262724		256,582	
Speak Spanish:	6464	2.34*	8,562	3.10*
Speak English "very well"	4580		5,710	
Speak English "well"	1245		1,714	
Speak English "not well" or "not at all"	639	9.89**	1,138	13.29*
65 years and over:	55312		59,734	
Speak only English	54018		55,557	
Speak Spanish:	647	1.17*	1,154	1.93*
Speak English "very well"	299		663	
Speak English "well"	114		332	
Speak English "not well" or "not at all"	234	36.17**	159	13.78**

\*percent derived as the proportion of age category that speaks Spanish

\*\*percent derived as the proportion of Spanish Speakers who speak English “not well” or “not at all”

## EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Employment issues were also cited frequently in the organization interviews. For some interview participants, employment issues are fundamental to all other issues. Having fulfilling work at a livable income reduces stress and its related violence to self and others, increases the motivation for educational achievement, and provides related benefits like health insurance. So we will spend some time looking in detail at employment and income data.

Tables EI:1a and b show who is working in the region. It is difficult to judge the actual unemployment rate, since the “not in labor force” category includes discouraged workers who have stopped looking for work as well as people who have chosen to stay out of the labor force or who have been forced out by disabilities. There are no discernible trends, as counties with high unemployment rates for men do not necessarily also have high unemployment rates for women. Fulton County does appear to have higher employment rates for both sexes compared to the other counties.

<b>Table EI.1a: Sex by Employment Status, 16 years and Over, Male (2000 Census 100 percent Data)</b>								
County	Male	<u>In Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Not In Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Not Working</u>	<u>% Unemployed</u>	<u>% Not Working</u>
Fulton	911	664	621	29	247	276	3.18	30.3
Henry	498	319	277	42	179	221	8.43	44.38
Lucas	6364	4621	4104	511	1743	2254	8.03	35.42
Ottawa	536	359	346	13	177	190	2.43	35.45
Sandusky	1362	990	855	135	372	507	9.91	37.22
Wood	1354	1016	958	58	338	396	4.28	29.25

  

<b>Table EI.1b: Sex by Employment Status, 16 years and Over, Female (2000 Census 100 percent Data)</b>								
County	Female	<u>In Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Not In Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Not Working</u>		
Fulton	693	430	397	33	263	296	4.76	42.71
Henry	532	274	234	40	258	298	7.52	56.02
Lucas	6340	3824	3408	416	2516	2932	6.56	46.25
Ottawa	553	305	283	22	248	270	3.98	48.82
Sandusky	1468	1023	931	92	445	537	6.27	36.58
Wood	1427	1038	884	154	389	543	10.79	38.052

Tables EI.2 and EI.3 show that some of the most severe economic difficulties for Hispanics/Latino/as may be in Lucas County. Table EI.2 shows fairly substantial differences in poverty rates, with Lucas and Henry rates being quite high. While the unemployment rates partially correspond to the poverty rates, there are still some exceptions. Again, these differences may be due to the small numbers and inconsistent undercounting. Table EI.3 shows a significantly lower median income for Lucas County compared to all of the others. Whether this is effected by undercounting is unknown.

<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Below</u>	<u>Poverty Rate</u>
Fulton	2391	278	.17
Henry	1600	408	.26
Lucas	20390	4842	.24
Ottawa	1489	216	.15
Sandusky	4169	583	.14
Wood	3799	533	.14

<u>County</u>	<u>Median</u>
Fulton	\$39,752
Henry	\$45,625
Lucas	\$31,806
Ottawa	\$41,667
Sandusky	\$44,063
Wood	\$41,736

Given the apparent higher level of economic problems in Lucas County, and the lack of consistent detailed Census sample data for the other counties, next we will explore the employment and income scene in Lucas County. First, we will look at income. Tables EI.4 and EI.5 show the distribution of income for Hispanic/Latino/a households and families. In both cases there is clustering in the below \$10,000 category. Table EI.6 adds to this finding, showing the number of people earning income below the poverty line. The poverty income rate for Hispanics/Latino/as is twice the rates for Anglos, but somewhat less than the rate for African Americans. The same is the case for median income, shown in Table EI.7. Hispanics/Latino/as earn only two-thirds of whites, but over 50% more than Blacks.

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>Total Hispanic</b>	<b>% of total</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>182,868</b>		<b>6,011</b>	
Less than \$10,000	20,745	11.34	942	15.67
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13,452	7.36	487	8.10
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12,976	7.10	567	9.43
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12,695	6.94	319	5.31
\$25,000 to \$29,999	12,534	6.85	465	7.74
\$30,000 to \$34,999	12,387	6.77	402	6.69
\$35,000 to \$39,999	10,318	5.64	359	5.97



\$40,000 to \$44,999	10,062	5.50	324	5.39
\$45,000 to \$49,999	8,801	4.81	285	4.74
\$50,000 to \$59,999	16,205	8.86	497	8.27
\$60,000 to \$74,999	18,496	10.11	523	8.70
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17,180	9.39	490	8.15
\$100,000 to \$124,999	7,772	4.25	181	3.01
\$125,000 to \$149,999	3,399	1.86	61	1.01
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,982	1.63	58	0.96
\$200,000 or more	2,864	1.57	51	0.85

**Table EI.5: Family Income in 1999 (Census sample data), Lucas County, Ohio, 2000**

	<b>Total Population</b>		<b>Total Hispanic</b>	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>117,008</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Less than \$10,000	8,542	7.30	659	14.94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5,501	4.70	284	6.44
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6,210	5.31	409	9.27
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6,454	5.52	227	5.15
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7,055	6.03	351	7.96
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7,278	6.22	306	6.94
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6,584	5.63	222	5.03
\$40,000 to \$44,999	6,551	5.60	263	5.96
\$45,000 to \$49,999	6,361	5.44	201	4.56
\$50,000 to \$59,999	12,013	10.27	416	9.43
\$60,000 to \$74,999	14,833	12.68	393	8.91
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14,640	12.51	391	8.87
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6,745	5.76	129	2.93
\$125,000 to \$149,999	3,092	2.64	61	1.38
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,679	2.29	58	1.32
\$200,000 or more	2,470	2.11	40	0.91

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	Total Black
Number of Individuals	117,008	4,410	19,031
Number of Individuals below poverty line	12,533	1,001	5,453
Poverty rate	.107	.227	.287

	Total White	Total Hispanic	Total Black
Median family income in 1999	\$52,280	\$34,493	\$27,213

We can partially test a number of hypotheses about why Hispanics/Latino/as may fare worse than whites. One is the migrant worker hypothesis—that Hispanics/Latino/as work as migrants in such great numbers, and at such low wages. But if we look at Table EI.8, we see that one measure of migrant work, place of work, shows that Hispanics/Latino/as are almost equally likely to work in their state of residence as the population in general. Likewise, Table EI.9 shows a small percentage of Hispanics/Latino/as employed in agriculture. A number of the organization interviews also alerted us to the fact that labor issues are becoming much more diverse, and extending well beyond migrant farmworkers. So the picture is particularly more complex, and we need to more closely explore Hispanic/Latino/a employment to understand the income picture.

	Total Population		Total Hispanic	
		% of total		% of total
Total:	207,585		7,178	
Worked in state of residence:	198,336	95.54	6,790	94.59
Worked in county of residence	175,374	84.48	5,869	81.76
Worked outside county of residence	22,962	11.06	921	12.83
Worked outside state of residence	9,249	4.46	388	5.41

Table EI.9 shows that, compared to the population in general, Hispanic/Latino men are over-represented in manufacturing. They are only slightly over-represented in agriculture and construction. They are under-represented in service industries. As manufacturing continues to decline, the stresses on Hispanic/Latino men are likely to increase, particularly if they have not had the cultural training to work in service industries that are heavily dependent on Anglo culture and English communication. Hispanic/Latina women, on the other hand, are over-represented in manufacturing and hospitality service industries. They are slightly over-represented in the retail and information industries. In some ways, this places women in a better position to adapt to the changing economy, but it is also the case that these women remain under-represented in upper-level financial and professional services.

Table EI.10 looks at the same labor force by occupation, rather than by industry. Here we see that Hispanic/Latino men are under-represented in management and professional occupations, as well as in sales and office occupations. They are over-represented in lower-level service, construction, and production occupations. This shows that, even in manufacturing, men are not moving into administrative occupations. However, they are not under-represented in supervisory positions in construction and production. Hispanic/Latina women are under-represented in management and professional occupations, and over-represented in lower-level service occupations. Their employment in service industries, then, is in lower-level occupations.

The best explanation for Hispanic/Latino/a poverty, then, is not primarily because of agricultural labor (though we must not forget the extreme poverty conditions of people working in that industry), but because of placement in the lowest-paid positions in a wide variety of industries.

**Table EI.9: Industry For The Employed Civilian Population 16 Years And Over, Males And Females (Census sample data) Lucas County, Ohio 2000**

	<b>Total Population</b>		<b>Hispanic Total</b>	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>212,019</b>	<b>% of category</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>% of category</b>
<b>Male:</b>	<b>109,518</b>		<b>4,104</b>	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	568	0.52	74	1.80
Construction	10,806	9.87	467	11.38
Manufacturing:	28,719	26.22	1,344	32.75
Wholesale trade:	5,887	5.38	232	5.65
Retail trade:	12,010	10.97	292	7.12
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	8,981	8.20	284	6.92
Information:	2,095	1.91	31	0.76
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	4,106	3.75	98	2.39
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services:	9,720	8.88	342	8.33
Educational, health, and social services:	10,764	9.83	288	7.02
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	7,254	6.62	296	7.21
Other services (except public administration):	4,976	4.54	163	3.97
Public administration	3,632	3.32	193	4.70
<b>Female:</b>	<b>102,501</b>		<b>3,408</b>	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	298	0.29	18	0.53
Construction	1,424	1.39	41	1.20
Manufacturing:	10,055	9.81	466	13.67
Wholesale trade:	2,524	2.46	52	1.53
Retail trade:	13,967	13.63	503	14.76
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	2,618	2.55	72	2.11
Information:	1,984	1.94	117	3.43
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	6,152	6.00	167	4.90
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services:	9,316	9.09	243	7.13
Educational, health, and social services:	35,578	34.71	876	25.70
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	9,856	9.62	507	14.88
Other services (except public administration):	5,250	5.12	202	5.93
Public administration	3,479	3.39	144	4.23

**Table EI.10: Sex By Occupation For The Employed Civilian Population 16 Years And Over (Census sample data) Lucas County, Ohio 2000**

	Total population	% of category	Hispanic Population	% of category
<b>Total:</b>	<b>212,019</b>		<b>7,512</b>	
<b>Male:</b>	<b>109,518</b>		<b>4,104</b>	
Management, professional, and related occupations:	29,795	27.21	530	12.91
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	13,672	12.48	193	4.70
Management occupations:	10,374	9.47	153	3.73
Business and financial operations occupations:	3,298	3.01	40	0.97
Professional and related occupations:	16,123	14.72	337	8.21
Computer and mathematical occupations:	1,817	1.66	35	0.85
Architecture and engineering occupations:	3,519	3.21	85	2.07
Life, physical, and social science occupations:	738	0.67	0	0.00
Community and social services occupations:	1,260	1.15	36	0.88
Legal occupations:	1,256	1.15	17	0.41
Legal support workers	106	0.10	0	0.00
Education, training, and library occupations:	3,014	2.75	38	0.93
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations:	1,421	1.30	53	1.29
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	3,098	2.83	73	1.78
Physicians and surgeons	944	0.86	53	1.29
Service occupations:	12,922	11.80	609	14.84
Healthcare support occupations:	433	0.40	34	0.83
Protective service occupations:	3,101	2.83	176	4.29
Food preparation and serving related occupations:	4,302	3.93	223	5.43
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4,175	3.81	176	4.29
Personal care and service occupations:	911	0.83	0	0.00
Sales and office occupations:	18,405	16.81	356	8.67
Sales and related occupations:	11,035	10.08	166	4.04
Office and administrative support occupations:	7,370	6.73	190	4.63
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations:	262	0.24	74	1.80
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	16,978	15.50	782	19.05
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	966	0.88	45	1.10
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	31,156	28.45	1,753	42.71
Supervisors, transportation, and material moving workers	379	0.35	12	0.29
<b>Female:</b>	<b>102,501</b>		<b>3,408</b>	
Management, professional, and related occupations:	33,906	33.08	715	20.98
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	9,797	9.56	264	7.75
Management occupations:	5,778	5.64	146	4.28
Business and financial operations occupations:	4,019	3.92	118	3.46
Professional and related occupations:	24,109	23.52	451	13.23
Computer and mathematical occupations:	927	0.90	32	0.94
Architecture and engineering occupations:	458	0.45	10	0.29
Life, physical, and social science occupations:	606	0.59	3	0.09
Community and social services occupations:	1,754	1.71	48	1.41
Legal occupations:	901	0.88	4	0.12
Legal support workers	557	0.54	4	0.12
Education, training, and library occupations:	8,594	8.38	176	5.16
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations:	1,352	1.32	21	0.62

Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	9,517	9.28	157	4.61
Physicians and surgeons	474	0.46	0	0.00
Service occupations:	20,651	20.15	1,032	30.28
Healthcare support occupations:	4,703	4.59	237	6.95
Protective service occupations:	1,012	0.99	42	1.23
Food preparation and serving related occupations:	7,829	7.64	416	12.21
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2,557	2.49	176	5.16
Personal care and service occupations:	4,550	4.44	161	4.72
Sales and office occupations:	37,529	36.61	1,092	32.04
Sales and related occupations:	12,656	12.35	399	11.71
Office and administrative support occupations:	24,873	24.27	693	20.33
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations:	249	0.24	22	0.65
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	834	0.81	22	0.65
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	24	0.02	0	0.00
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	9,332	9.10	525	15.40
Supervisors, transportation, and material moving workers	130	0.13	0	0.00

Because Armed Forces employment has been an increasing source of wages for African Americans, we looked at data for Hispanics/Latino/as as well, shown in Table EI.11. We did not find the Armed Forces to be a significant employment source in the 2000 census.

Hispanics/Latino/as are less likely to be in the military, or to be military veterans, than the population in general. This fits with national trends, where there has also been under-representation of Hispanics/Latino/as in the military (Hispanics in the Military, Marcy 27, 2003, Pew Hispanic Center Fact Sheet, <http://www.hispanicbusiness.com/client/pdf/hispanic-militaryfacts.pdf>). Whether that is changing, now that the military is having difficulty meeting its recruitment quotas, is unknown.

**Table EI.11: Armed Forces Status By Veteran Status For The Population 18 Years And Over (Census sample data) Lucas County 2000**

	Total	% of category	Total Hispanic	% of category
<b>Total:</b>	<b>335,763</b>		<b>11,925</b>	
<b>Male:</b>	<b>157,732</b>		<b>5,966</b>	
<b>18 to 64 years:</b>	<b>134,351</b>		<b>5,426</b>	
In Armed Forces	91	.07	6	.001
<b>Civilian:</b>	<b>134,260</b>		<b>5,420</b>	
Veteran	24,709	18.40	733	13.52
Nonveteran	109,551		4,687	
<b>65 years and over:</b>	<b>23,381</b>		<b>540</b>	
In Armed Forces	0		0	
<b>Civilian:</b>	<b>23,381</b>		<b>540</b>	
Veteran	16,076	68.76	244	45.19
Nonveteran	7,305		296	

<b>Female:</b>	<b>178,031</b>		<b>5,959</b>	
<b>18 to 64 years:</b>	<b>141,678</b>		<b>5,457</b>	
In Armed Forces	34	0.02	0	0.00
Civilian:	141,644		5,457	
Veteran	1,558		97	
Nonveteran	140,086		5,360	
<b>65 years and over:</b>	<b>36,353</b>		<b>502</b>	
In Armed Forces	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Civilian:</b>	<b>36,353</b>		<b>502</b>	
Veteran	535	1.47	0	0.00
Nonveteran	35,818		502	

## HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, QUALITY OF LIFE

Another measure of a healthy community is in the quality of its housing, transportation, and other quality of life indicators, such as neighborhood satisfaction. The tables below present the available data. Table HTQ.1 shows some variation in median rent and what percent of household income rent eats up. Compared to tighter markets on the coasts, housing appears much more affordable in this region.

Looking in more detail at Lucas County, using the available Census data, we can get a better understanding of home ownership as well. Table HTQ.2 shows that about half of the Hispanic/Latino/a population, compared to nearly two-thirds of the population in general, live in owner-occupied housing. However, the difference may overstate the number of Hispanic/Latino/a homeowners, as family size among this population is larger, and the household income data suggests that more than one family may live in an owner-occupied unit. Those additional families may not identify themselves as renting. Table HTQ.3 shows that Hispanics/Latino/as appear to have somewhat lower monthly housing costs compared to the population in general. It is also possible they have smaller houses, and thus may be paying more per square foot.

<u>County</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>% of Household Income</u>
Fulton	442.00	17.50
Henry	447.00	20.80
Lucas	405.50	18.90
Ottawa	483.00	14.00
Sandusky	475.00	16.95
Wood	462.50	17.50

	Total Population	% of total	Total Hispanic	% of total
Owner occupied	119,487	65%	3,038	53%
Rental	63,360	35%	2,743	47%



<b>Table HTQ.3: Monthly housing costs (Census sample data) Lucas County, 2000</b>				
	<b>White</b>	<b>% of category</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% of category</b>
<b>Total:</b>	93699.00		2748.00	
<b>Housing units with a mortgage:</b>	63658.00	67.94	2031.00	73.91
Less than \$200	24.00	0.04	10.00	0.49
\$200 to \$299	445.00	0.70	0.00	0.00
\$300 to \$399	1352.00	2.12	69.00	3.40
\$400 to \$499	3275.00	5.14	245.00	12.06
\$500 to \$599	5227.00	8.21	310.00	15.26
\$600 to \$699	6633.00	10.42	264.00	13.00
\$700 to \$799	7038.00	11.06	205.00	10.09
\$800 to \$899	6700.00	10.52	153.00	7.53
\$900 to \$999	5911.00	9.29	209.00	10.29
\$1,000 to \$1,249	10741.00	16.87	221.00	10.88
\$1,250 to \$1,499	6581.00	10.34	181.00	8.91
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5774.00	9.07	115.00	5.66
\$2,000 to \$2,499	2164.00	3.40	37.00	1.82
\$2,500 to \$2,999	944.00	1.48	12.00	0.59
\$3,000 or more	849.00	1.33	0.00	0.00

In terms of the quality of housing, and its neighborhood context, Hispanics/Latino/as report a similar quality of housing in Table HTQ.4, with the possible exception of rodent problems. However, it is important to note that these reports come from a very small sample of Hispanics, so may not be accurate. Hispanics/Latino/as also rate the safety of their neighborhood as lower in Table HTQ.5, and this figure is well outside of the margin of error, so the difference is likely to be accurate.

<b>Table HTQ.4: Housing Problems</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
insects	9%	9%
rodents	5%	14%
plumbing	3%	2%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>Table HTQ.5: Evaluation of Neighborhood Quality, Lucas County</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Slightly safe or not safe	20%	38%	43%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

Getting a decent job is often dependent on having reliable transportation to get to and from that job. So it is also important to assess the transportation resources and needs of the community. Table HTQ. 6 shows that Hispanics/Latino/as are somewhat more likely to walk to work. They are significantly more likely to carpool than the population in general. It is unknown why they are not more likely to take the bus.

	<b>Total Population</b>		<b>Total Hispanic/Latino</b>	
		<b>% of total</b>		<b>% of total</b>
<b>Table HTQ.: Transportation to Work for workers 16 years and over (Census sample data) Lucas County, Ohio 2000</b>				
Total:	207,585		7,178	
Car, truck, or van:	194,461	93.68	6,556	91.33
Drove alone	175,341	84.00	5,261	73.29
Carpooled	19,120	9.00	1,295	18.04
Public transportation:	3,813	1.84	207	2.88
Bus or trolley bus	3,429	1.65	195	2.72
Streetcar or trolley car (publico in Puerto Rico)	20	0.01	0	0.00
Subway or elevated	59	0.03	0	0.00
Railroad	12	0.01	0	0.00
Ferryboat	0	0.00	0	0.00
Taxicab	293	0.14	12	0.17
Motorcycle	104	0.05	11	0.15
Bicycle	356	0.17	43	0.60
Walked	3,895	1.88	247	3.44
Other means	958	0.46	36	0.50
Worked at home	3,998	1.93	78	1.09

One other point of note, in terms of quality of life issues, is that 18% of Hispanic parents reporting leaving children 12-18 home alone for an average of four or more hours per day,

compared to 5% of white parents. This difference is still within the wide margin of error for the study from which it is taken,<sup>3</sup> but is still worth exploring further.

## CRIME AND SAFETY

Of course, crime is one of the most important indicators of community health. Table CS.1 shows the crimes listed by the Toledo Police Department as having either a Hispanic victim or suspect. As noted in the Methods section earlier, this data is subject to inaccuracies in reporting by police officers, but is the best information available to date. Using these numbers to calculate an overall crime rate for Hispanics in Toledo, produces a rate of 9,850 per 100,000, above the 8,468 crime rate for the city as a whole in 2002 (the latest year for which summary statistics are available).

The higher rate for Hispanics/Latino/as is made up nearly entirely of assault and aggravated assault. The aggravated assault rate, for example is over 200 points above the 2002 city rate of 505. In general, the rates for other serious crimes are near or below the city rates. The organization interviews also indicated that there is an unrecognized degree of domestic violence among Hispanic/Latino/a families. Some of that domestic violence may be the cause of the high rates of assault.

It is also interesting that 5% of Hispanics report having a firearm in the home, compared to 22% of white parents. This is just within the margin of error for this study,<sup>4</sup> so is potentially significant.

<i>Offense Description</i>	<i>Hispanic Victim</i>	<i>Hispanic Suspect</i>	<i>Crime rate (based on suspect data)</i>
Murder, aggravated	1	1	4.85
Murder	0	3	14.55
Rape, forcible	7	9	43.65
Robbery, agg (weapon)	24	33	160.05
Robbery (without weapon)	17	27	130.95
Robbery, bank	0	2	9.7
Assault, aggravated	96	159	771.15
Burglary, agg (occ res)	135	109	528.65
Burglary, b&e (unocc)	17	10	48.5
Burglary/b&e, business	1	18	87.3

<sup>3</sup> From Section I, p. 14, 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanics +-15 percentage points. N = 62

<sup>4</sup> From Section XVII, p. 3, 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanics +-15 percentage points. N = 62

Theft, petit	56	63	305.55
Theft, pick-pocket	1	0	0
Theft, grand	22	54	261.9
Theft,from veh (not part)	52	16	77.6
Theft, utilities	1	0	0
Theft, bicycle	6	8	38.8
Theft, shoplifting	0	99	480.15
Theft, plate/part from veh	56	33	160.05
Theft, coin oper machine	0	1	4.85
Theft, from building	9	9	43.65
Auto theft	49	26	126.1
Motorcycle theft	2	1	4.85
Truck/bus theft	16	15	72.75
Unauthorized use vehicle	25	32	155.2
Assault, simple	307	445	2158.25
Assault, negligent	1	1	4.85
Resisting arrest	0	34	164.9
Menacing, aggravated	43	83	402.55
Menacing	97	176	853.6
Assault on police officer	2	10	48.5
Safe school assault	61	89	431.65
Child abuse (physical)	5	10	48.5
Menacing by stalking	9	6	29.1
Safe school threats	9	17	82.45
Forgery	2	12	58.2
Criminal simulation	1	0	0
Defraud livery/inkeep/restaurant	0	1	4.85
Passing bad check(s)	0	2	9.7
Deceptive acts and pract	20	9	43.65
Identity fraud	1	1	4.85
Unauthorized use plates	1	2	9.7
Receiving stolen property	0	13	63.05
Carrying concealed weapon	0	11	53.35
Dangerous ordinance, poss	0	1	4.85
Handgun id required	0	1	4.85
Discharging firearm	1	3	14.55
Prostitution, soliciting	0	2	9.7
Corrupt of minor (sexual)	0	3	14.55
Gross sexual imposition	3	6	29.1
Sexual imposition	1	1	4.85
Public indecency	0	4	19.4
Sexual battery, incest	1	1	4.85
Indecent behavior juv present	0	1	4.85
Sex battery, vic. Coerced	3	6	29.1
Criminal child enticement	0	1	4.85

Endanger child/neglect	10	6	29.1
Interfering with custody	11	9	43.65
Drugs, corrupting with	1	0	0
Drug abuse, marijuana	0	19	92.15
Drugs (marij),trafficking	0	12	58.2
Drug paraphernalia	0	5	24.25
Drug abuse, narcotics	0	16	77.6
Drugs, narcotics traffic	0	5	24.25
Drugs, all else	0	4	19.4
Liquor, cons. In vehicle	0	3	14.55
Disorderly conduct intox	0	11	53.35
Disorderly conduct, dist	0	6	29.1
Loitering/fail to dispers	0	4	19.4
Safe school, disturbance	2	8	38.8
Riot, inciting	0	1	4.85
Telephone harassment	12	13	63.05
Conduct, all else	55	55	266.75
Violation of tpo	2	3	14.55
Dispute (non domestic	2	1	4.85
Op mv under influ alcohol	0	4	19.4
Stop sign	0	1	4.85
Abduction	1	2	9.7
Arson	9	3	14.55
Criminal damage vehicle	20	14	67.9
Fail to appear/contempt	0	1	4.85
Intimidation	1	2	9.7
Kidnapping	1	1	4.85
Harassment/nuisance	0	1	4.85
Falsification	0	23	111.55
Criminal damage	10	10	48.5
Trespass, criminal	0	4	19.4
Dog,fail to confine/reg	0	1	4.85
Obstructing official busi	5	46	223.1
Unruly juvenile	0	11	53.35
Litter/dump on property	0	2	9.7
False arrest	1	0	0
Criminal damage public	1	2	9.7
Curfew, juv violation	0	1	4.85
Theft from mailbox	2	1	4.85
Fugitive, local county	0	5	24.25
Fugitive, outside county	0	1	4.85
Parole/prob, elsewhere	0	1	4.85
Safekeeping mental	0	1	4.85
Safekeeping property	2	15	72.75
Vehicle stl out/rec local	3	1	4.85

Lost property	13	0	0
Found property	4	5	24.25
Injury acc non-traffic	2	0	0
Deaths accidental/natural deceased person	8	0	0
Investigations	3	2	9.7
Suicide attempt	0	2	9.7
Accidental overdose	0	1	4.85
Non-offense incidents	0	1	4.85
Dog bite/non-criminal	1	0	0
Missing/ runaway juvenile	0	5	24.25

Data courtesy of the City of Toledo Police Department and NORIS

## HEALTH AND ILLNESS

It is difficult to make any strong observations based on Hispanic/Latino Health data. There are three sources used in this report. Data from the Lucas County Adult Health Assessment had such a small sample that the results must be interpreted very cautiously. Data from the Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition report<sup>5</sup> was reported only for the state as a whole, and it is unknown how different Northwest Ohio may be from other regions of the state, given that the state straddles the rustbelt and Appalachia. We used other State of Ohio data, where possible, in an attempt to verify the information from these other two sources. In addition, because of the difficulty in getting data across counties, data is reported in this section only for Lucas County.

We begin by looking at health conditions and diagnoses. Table HI.1 reports the age-adjusted mortality rates for a variety of conditions. Of note is the finding that Hispanics/Latino/as have lower mortality rates for all serious conditions with the exception of diabetes. It is also important to remember, however, that heart disease is still a much more common cause of death than diabetes. This is consistent with the low incidence of cardiovascular health problems reported in Table HI.2, and lends confidence to the findings in the 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment data. The Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition report also showed approximately the same hypertension rate as the Lucas County study. Hispanic women have lower age-adjusted heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer mortality rates than whites or African Americans in Lucas County.<sup>6</sup>

In general, Tables HI.3 and HI.4 show that the Hispanic/Latino/a population does not appear to suffer disproportionately from diseases or conditions except for diabetes, though it is important to note that this is also the population that may be least likely to report health problems, so under-reporting may be an issue. The state mortality data, however, is likely to be the most accurate, and lends support to the notion of a relatively healthy Hispanic/Latino/a population. Indeed, the low incidence of diabetes reported in Table HI.3 is likely one of the errors introduced by the small sample in that study. The Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition report showed double the diabetes rate (16.9%) as the Lucas County study. Indeed, Table HI.5 shows a higher incidence of obesity, well outside of the margin of error, among Hispanics/Latino/as. Obesity is often associated with Diabetes.

It is interesting to consider Table HI.6, however, which shows lower self-perceptions of health for Hispanics/Latino/as. This difference is just within the margin of error, so may not be a real difference, but is still worth considering. In addition, over 1 in 5, 21%, of Hispanics reporting “feeling so sad or helpless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the past 12 months that they stopped doing some usual activities.”<sup>7</sup> This, again, is reported from a small sample, and is not supported by the Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition report, where only 5.7% of respondents reported mental health conditions, but is still worth consideration. Another

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<sup>5</sup> Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition. Statewide Latino Health Needs Survey Project, 2004.

<sup>6</sup> from Ohio Department of Health, reported in 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004.

<sup>7</sup> From Section I, p. 12, 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanics +-15 percentage points. N = 62

study reported that Hispanics had one of the lowest age-adjusted suicide rates in Lucas County, less than half that of whites (5.8 compared to 13.1)<sup>8</sup>.

<b>HI.1: Age-adjusted mortality rates</b>		
	<b>White</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Heart disease	335	191
Diabetes	32	54
Stroke	63	47
Trachea, Bronchus, Lung Cancers	66	19
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	59	26
Cancer	219	148
Accidents	27	39
Suicide (1999-2001)	13	5.9

(from Ohio Department of Health, reported in 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004)

<b>HI.2: Cardiovascular Health</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	9%	6%
High Blood Pressure	26%	17%
High Cholesterol	25%	17%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.3: Other diagnoses</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Arthritis	26%	15%
Asthma	13%	6%
Diabetes	9%	8%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<sup>8</sup> Family Research Council. The Status of Children and Families in Lucas County. [http://www.co.lucas.oh.us/familycouncil/Status\\_of\\_Children\\_&\\_Families.pdf](http://www.co.lucas.oh.us/familycouncil/Status_of_Children_&_Families.pdf)



<b>HI.4: HIV/AIDS diagnosis, 2004</b>			
	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Rate</b>
White	394	51%	113.4
African American	321	42%	403.6
Hispanic	38	5%	183.8
Other/Unknown	17	3%	N/A

(From Toledo-Lucas County Health Department,  
[http://www2.odh.ohio.gov/Data/Inf\\_Dis/HIVann/Hiv03/cntyfiles/Luca.pdf](http://www2.odh.ohio.gov/Data/Inf_Dis/HIVann/Hiv03/cntyfiles/Luca.pdf))

<b>HI.5: Weight Classification</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Normal	32%	24%
Overweight	33%	21%
Obese	27%	47%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.6: Self perception of health</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Excellent health	57%	38%
Good health	29%	36%
Poor health	15%	28%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +- 15 percentage points, N = 62)

Looking at health-related behaviors of Hispanics/Latino/as, there are some potential areas of intervention. Table HI.7 reports sexually transmitted disease rates, which are far lower than for African Americans, but above those reported for whites. The lack of difference between the general population and Hispanics/Latino/as in numbers of sexual partners reported in Table HI.8 may be the result of small sample error in the Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, or it may be a result of a lack of health care.

There are few other significant differences to report in comparing Hispanics/Latino/as to the general population. There may be a slightly less healthy diet, seen in Table HI.9, though the difference is within the margin of error for the sample. The Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition report shows much healthier eating habits, asking a slightly different question about eating “healthy” foods” so we do not know how much the differences in questions, or the statewide sample, may not be applicable here. There may also be a greater tendency for heavy drinking, reported in Table HI.11, though again the difference is well within the margin of error. The difference reported for summer exercise, in Table HI.10, is just within the margin of error, so is worth considering as a real difference. There may be some relationship between diabetes, obesity, and lack of exercise among Hispanics/Latino/as.

<b>HI.7: Sexually transmitted disease rates 2002</b>			
	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Chlamydia	115	1,366	276
Gonorrhea	39	1,081	179

(from Ohio Department of Health, reported in 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004)

<b>Table HI.8: Number of sexual intercourse partners in past year</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
none	28%	26%
one	54%	62%
More than one	11%	10%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.9: Percent eating fruits and vegetables at least once a day</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
fruit	38%	25%
salad	16%	14%
potatoes	11%	10%
carrots	9%	8%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.10: Percent meeting or exceeding weekly exercise recommendations</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
summer	48%	33%
winter	37%	27%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 57)

<b>HI.11: Adult alcohol consumption</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Frequent drinking (drink 3 or more times per week)	16%	14%
Heavy drinking (consume 6 or more drinks per occasion)	6%	18%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 57)

<b>HI.12: Adult tobacco use</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Current smoker	29%	32%
Former smoker	20%	17%
Never smoked	49%	47%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.13: Adult drug use</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Used drugs during past four months	16%	22%
Used marijuana during past four months	9%	13%
Misused prescription drugs during past four months	6%	1%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 57)

Looking at health care access, we do not see any statistically significant differences in satisfaction with health care. The difference in percent of uninsured adults, reported in Table HI.15, is also within the margin of error, but is the same percentage reported by the Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition. It is also possible that people with higher incomes and better jobs were more likely to participate in the Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, and thus this difference is real and perhaps even underreported. Two differences that are statistically significant are that Hispanics/Latino/as are less likely to receive cholesterol screening (Table HI.17) and Hispanics/Latinas are less likely to receive mammograms (Table HI.18). the finding for mammograms is the same as that reported by the Ohio Latino/Hispanic Health Coalition.

<b>HI.14: Satisfaction with Health Care</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Excellent/very good	52%	46%
Good	28%	34%
Poor	52%	46%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error+-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.15: Percent of uninsured adults</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Percent uninsured	17%	30%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 57)

<b>HI.16: Most recent dental visit</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Within last year	66%	57%
1-2 years ago	13%	13%
2 or more years ago	16%	21%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.17: Blood Pressure and Cholesterol screening in Past Year</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Blood Pressure	87%	79%
Cholesterol	50%	23%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error +-15 percentage points, N = 62)

<b>HI.18: Women—most recent mammogram</b>		
	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
In past two years	52%	24%
More than two years ago	11%	8%
Never	33%	58%

(From 2003 Lucas County Adult Health Assessment, Healthy Lucas County, 2004. Population margin of error +- 3 percentage points. Hispanic margin of error at least +-15 percentage points, N = unknown)

## IDENTIFIED ISSUES

In 2001 Laura Michelle Duffy, a Master's degree student in Sociology at the university of Toledo, interviewed 31 Latino leaders of all ages, from among a list of 53 local leaders identified through network sampling. Her resulting thesis *Civic Participation, Involvement, and Leadership: Toledo's Latino Community*, was one of the first views of issues in the areas Hispanic/Latino communities.

Leaders interviewed by Duffy identified the top human capital issues as youth and education. The top social capital issues all focused on community networking and unification. Particularly important to this group of leaders was overcoming intra-community divisions created by class and national/ethnic origin. They saw a strong need for networking among themselves—a need which is being met by a number of new networks being formed, including the Strategic Alliance and the Limited English Proficiency Task Force. These leaders also agreed that family networks are strong in the community and provide a base for organizational and economic activities.

The current research asked 17 organization and agency staff and directors to identify what they saw as the most pressing issues facing Hispanic/Latino communities. There were eight themes that emerged: education, jobs, health care, power organizing, translation, immigration services, domestic violence, and housing.

### Education

Given the youthfulness of the Hispanic/Latino/a population, the high dropout rate in so many school districts, and the perceived associated youth problems of teen pregnancy and drug use, it can be expected that youth education would rank highly. Indeed, 10 of the 17 interview participants mentioned it as a crucial issue. Two organizations have even seen their mission change as more and more youth problems became apparent in the populations they served. Many interview participants believed much of the problem was due to the lack of sensitivity by school administrations to cultural and language issues that made schools seem unwelcoming to Hispanic/Latino/a students. This was also an issue voiced in relation to the University of Toledo, which was compared unfavorably to Bowling Green State University because of its inability to provide appropriate culturally sensitive services to Hispanic/Latino/a students. For others, however, the problem of youth education was connected to the lack of good jobs available to Hispanic/Latino/a adults, making education seem less important and leading us to the second most-identified issue.

### Jobs

The jobs issue is complex and multi-faceted. Nine of the 17 interview participants mentioned some facet of this issue. For some interview participants the problem was the lack of good jobs, or the reliance among Hispanics/Latino/as on disappearing blue collar jobs. For others, the issue was about providing appropriate job training and retraining so that those currently stuck in low-end or disappearing jobs could improve their chances at

moving into expanding and higher paying job markets. For a third group, the issue was one of how to organize and protect the labor rights of workers. Importantly, however, all three groups saw the situation becoming more and more complex as Hispanics/Latino/as have been moving into more diverse kinds of employment—hospitals, construction, hotels, restaurants, landscaping, amusement parks, and a variety of other industries. A number of interview participants have seen an increase in the number of undocumented workers, which creates even more difficulties in establishing labor rights. For at least one interview participant, the jobs question is the most fundamental issue, from which all other social problems can be traced. Thus, providing paths for effective labor organizing and retraining could help solve problems related to education, health care, and many other related issues.

### Health Care and Insurance

Seven interview participants mentioned a lack of health care as an important issue. The problem seems particularly important for migrant workers, where government service restrictions often force them to travel an hour or more for even basic medical services. Consequently, many people put off seeking medical care until their conditions become incapacitating or an emergency, leading to more costly care than would otherwise be necessary. The lack of mental health care, and its continuing stigma, is even more serious. Among the interview participants who cited a lack of health insurance as an important issue, some mentioned Netcare as helping to fill the gap,

### Power Organizing

Slightly different from Laura Duffy's findings of a need for networking for Hispanics/Latino/as, the interview participants in this research framed the issue as more of a need for community organizing. Three participants mentioned the need to amplify the voice of the community by bringing grass-roots Hispanics/Latino/as together to advocate on issues. Three others mentioned the need to elect more Hispanics/Latino/as to office, and keep them in public office, as a way to amplify the community voice. Two others talked about the need to overcome past conflicts between leaders and intergenerational rivalries to focus on targets outside of the community, particularly in educating the white majority about Hispanic/Latino/a issues and educating employers. But all mentioned the need for greater community power, implying a need for a power-oriented community organizing approach.

### Translation Services

Six interview participants mentioned the need for increased translation and interpretation services, and for translated printed materials. As the demographic numbers have shown, the number of adult Spanish speakers with limited English proficiency is growing. One agency saw an increase from 52 to 288 families needing translation in just a few years. As a number of organizations compared notes, they found a need for translation services in courts, police, mental health, social service, health care, schools, and numerous other settings, and ended up forming the Limited English Proficiency, or LEP Task Force, led by Patricia Hernandez of ABLE in Toledo.

### Immigration Services and Support

Connected to the need for translation services, and mentioned by three interview participants, is the need for immigration services and support. In many cases, immigrants arrive without anyone to guide them through the maze of government requirements, school system policies, and even basic things like establishing phone and other utility services. Many immigrants are also confronted with the xenophobic U.S. culture created by the Office of Homeland Security, making it difficult to feel safe even asking for assistance.

### Domestic Violence

Three interview participants mentioned domestic violence as an important, and hidden, issue affecting Hispanic/Latino communities. Because of the centrality of the family in this culture, domestic violence is even less easily reported than in Anglo contexts. At least two organizations have also seen their work change over the last few years as they have done community education around domestic violence and have been invited to churches, community meetings, and other venues to talk about the issue. In relation to new immigrants with limited English Proficiency and a fear of protection services in the climate created by Homeland Security, domestic violence is particularly difficult to report.

### Housing

Three interview participants mentioned housing as an issue—two focusing on affordability and one focusing on quality. Two of the interview participants mentioning this issue also worked in rural areas, for which we have inadequate data. Thus, it is unclear what the dynamics of this issue are.





A few findings are relevant from this chart.

1. The chart shows mostly disconnected regional networks. En Camino is headquartered in Elmore, and Latino Networking in Bowling Green. Both are disconnected from the broader networks in Toledo
2. Youth organizations, such as the UT LSU, the BGSU LSU, JUNTOS, and the Hispanic Youth Alliance, tend to be isolated from other Hispanic/Latino/a organizations.
3. Government agencies are connected to the network at endpoints, rather than as hub organizations.
4. Adelante is clearly the organization most connected to other groups and to the widest array of missions.